

STRAUS AND MEYER  
COMING TO CABINET

President Announces Successors to Moody and Shaw.

## METCALF GOES TO NAVY

Bonaparte Will Move to Department of Justice.

Cortelyou Becomes Treasury Chief, Ambassador Gets Postmaster Generalship, and Straus Takes Commerce and Labor Portfolio—Choice of Former Democrat Puts Three New Yorkers in the Cabinet.

## CABINET CHANGES.

Oscar G. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.  
George von L. Meyer, Postmaster General.  
George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury.  
Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General.  
Victor L. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy.

Retirements.  
William H. Moody, Attorney General, January 1, 1907.  
Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, March 4, 1907.

President Roosevelt furnished the biggest surprise during his administration yesterday, when he announced the appointment of Oscar Solomon Straus, of New York, a former Democrat, as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to enter the Cabinet when changes resulting from the retirement of Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, and William H. Moody, Attorney General, are made.

Mr. Straus is of Hebrew descent, and has been a Democrat most of his life, voting for Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democrat candidates, in 1896, and voting the Republican ticket for the first time in 1904, when he supported McKinley and Roosevelt, and again in 1906, when he voted for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He has always been a close personal friend of President Roosevelt.

The formal statement of the change is as follows:

Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, of New York.

Postmaster General, George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Attorney General, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy, Victor L. Metcalf, of California.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar G. Straus, of New York.

At the time the official announcement was given it was said informally at the White House that Attorney General Moody would retire on January 1, 1907, and Secretary Shaw on March 4, 1907.

Most of the changes will take place, therefore, at the beginning of the new year.

When Mr. Bonaparte entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy it was the understanding that he would become Attorney General if a vacancy occurred in that office.

Mr. Metcalf's tendencies have always been toward the Navy Department, and he was greatly disappointed when Paul Morton was given the naval portfolio at the same time that Mr. Metcalf was asked to enter the Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Meyer, who is a rich man, was understood to be anxious to become Secretary of the Navy, but there is no reason to suppose that he will not be well satisfied in the Post-office Department.

Three from New York.

The chief interest in the changes is in connection with Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Straus. Both are from New York, and as Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, is also a New Yorker, the unprecedented situation will be presented, when the changes occur, of having three men from one State in a Cabinet of a President from the same State.

But Mr. Roosevelt does not believe in the geographical distribution idea in making selections of his official advisers, and he has said so on several occasions.

He has mentioned that the man to take is the best man to be found, without reference to the part of the country where he resides.

In the promotion of Mr. Cortelyou, for his transfer to the Treasury Department is regarded in that light, the President has carried out a long-felt desire to show his great appreciation for his former confidential secretary, in whose judgment and ability he has the greatest confidence.

The President's admiration for Mr. Cortelyou is of the very highest order, and he has never hesitated to say so. He believes that the present Postmaster General is one of the big men of the country whose light has in a measure been hidden under a bushel. That Mr. Cortelyou will prove his high office which he will assume next March, the President is confident.

First Hebrew in Cabinet.

Mr. Straus will be the first Hebrew to serve in the cabinet of a President of the United States. The present Cabinet contains a Catholic, Mr. Bonaparte, and the first cabinet of President Roosevelt also had a Catholic member, Robert J. Wynn, now Consul-General at London. All the others of President Roosevelt's official family are members of Protestant denominations.

With the entrance of Mr. Meyer into the Cabinet, there will be two men at the head of executive departments who served as Ambassadors to Russia. The other is Elihu Allen Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, who was appointed to his present office by President McKinley, and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

Including Mr. Straus, with his two terms as Minister to Turkey, Mr. Root, who was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, and Mr. Taft, who was Governor-General of the Philippines, Special Commissioner to Cuba, and special envoy to adjust the Philippine friar lands matter with the Vatican, there will be five men in the reorganized Cabinet who have served the country abroad.

Mr. Cortelyou and the two prospective members of the Cabinet are comparative young men. Mr. Cortelyou is forty-four, Mr. Meyer forty-eight, and Mr. Straus fifty-five. The combined ages of the President and the new Cabinet will be 255 years, an average of 55 years and 6 months. Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Straus are each of the average Cabinet age.

Mr. Cortelyou, with his forty-four years, is the youngest member of our Cabinet circle, and President Roosevelt.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

Wide Boards, \$2 Per 100 ft.

Lumber Trust Broken.

Libbey & Co., 8th st. and N. Y. ave.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

## HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Page.

1—Pennsylvania State Treasurer Says Politicians Have Taken \$5,000,000.

1—Tammany Indorses the Hearst Ticket.

1—Philadelphia Stops "The Clansman."

2—Shipwrecked Men Surrounded by Sharks.

2—Ex-Army Officer and Five Children Live on \$3 a Week.

4—Sir Thomas Lipton to Challenge for Cup.

4—French Chateau Robbed of Hidden Gold.

4—Burglars Wound New York Policeman.

11—Elevator Manager Admits Rebates.

## LOCAL.

1—Straus and Meyer Come Into Cabinet.

1—Moody Now Slated for Supreme Justice.

2—Clash in School Board Over Music Books.

2—Autostats Fight Glen Echo Constable.

2—Presbyterian Churches Must Aid Preachers.

7—Higher Pay for Postal Clerks.

MILLIONS ESCAPE TAXATION.

State Board of Education After Illinois Railway Lines.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—The State board of education is going to find out if it is true that \$5,000,000 worth of railroad property has escaped taxation in Illinois during the past twenty years.

The assertion was made before the board to-day by Judge Fleming, representing Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chicago, in a campaign for back taxes.

Judge Fleming's figures include a 10 per cent penalty yearly on omitted assessments.

Chairman Marsh, of the railroad committee of the board, assured Judge Fleming to-night that every railroad on the corporation counsel's list will be called on for a sworn statement of its stock and bonds.

The following estimates of railroad valuations omitted by the board for 1906, according to Judge Fleming, was laid before the committee:

Chicago and Western Indiana, \$3,411,061.

Chicago and Alton, \$4,885,462.

Chicago and Northwestern, \$3,388,120.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, \$4,326,525.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, \$14,044,671.

Chicago Terminal Transfer, \$11,496,671.

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TAMMANY TIGER  
BOWS TO HEARST

The Entire State Democratic Ticket Is Indorsed.

## MURPHY DROPS CHARGE

Grand Jury Quickly Disposes of the Whole Matter.

## Congressman Goulden Only Witness

Who Confesses to Offer of Money, and Investigation Closes—State Democratic Headquarters Seized by Hearst's Foes—The Betting Still Favors the Republican Candidate.

New York, Oct. 23.—In spite of all the growling that has been indulged in by the Tammany district leaders against the methods of the Independence League in putting up independent candidates for Congress, Senate, and assembly, the entire Democratic State ticket was indorsed to-day by the executive committee of the League without a dissenting vote. Not a single leader protested against the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

Speeches exhorting all to uphold the resolutions and stand by the ticket, including Mr. Hearst, the nominee for governor, were made by Charles F. Murphy and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran. Dan P. Cohan, the attorney for Tammany Hall before the board of elections, also explained to the leaders that the putting up of independent candidates in the various districts was the work of the district committee, and that Mr. Hearst had decided not to attend the League for Congress.

As usual, the district leaders took their medicine without complaint. They are so used to obeying orders that it would not seem possible for them to do anything else. Nevertheless, the solidarity of the Tammany organization more strikingly displayed than at to-day's meeting of this committee, which is the real governing body.

Seal Their Own Fate.

There wasn't a break in the line or a murmur of outward protest, yet some of the leaders knew that their own personal interests were being sacrificed by the adoption of the resolutions. In many of the districts, Hearst, through the League, has put up third candidates, which means that the Tammany leaders will lose the only patronage they could hope to get out of this election.

"Yes, I told the grand jury that I was willing to pay \$500 if I got the Independence League indorsed for Congress," wrote Shober, as one of the managers of the Independence League, offering to pay the money.

"It was intended to compensate the canvassers who would have to get the signatures to a petition for my nomination by the Independence League. One thousand names would be needed to get my name on the ballot of the Independence League, and somebody would have to be paid for going to residents of the district to get their signatures. Then, there would be nothing left."

This statement was made by Congressman Joseph A. Goulden after he emerged from the grand jury room to-day.

Murphy Charges Dropped.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing was brought out to substantiate Murphy's charges, and it was announced that no bills would be returned nor would any further action be taken.

Now that the grand jury has dropped the charges made by Murphy, it looks as though the clouds hanging over the sun of New York County are clearing away.

Even Chairman Conners, of the Democratic State committee, has at last awakened and appointed his executive committee, and there will be something doing every day from now on in the Hearst campaign. It is a strange union between the two men, Hearst and Murphy, who never meet in friendly intercourse as they pass by.

It was only a year ago that Hearst, in his newspaper, pictured Murphy in prison stripes, and denounced him as the greediest and most corrupt of all in complete disregard of the fact that he had just been elected to the Senate.

Since that time they have not spoken to each other, and the negotiations for the nomination at Buffalo were all carried on through Conners for Murphy.

It was not until the recent ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, and Murphy was absent from the great ratification held by the Independence League in Madison Square Garden last night. All from New York to confirm the ratification of the League, and the department of politics makes strange bed fellows.

Osborne Ousts Committee.

The capture of the old Democratic State headquarters, established at Albany by David B. Hill in the Coler campaign, by the anti-Hearst Democrats, headed by ex-Mayor Thomas Osborne, of Auburn, has created a mild sensation in the ranks of the party.

Senator Hill was always antagonistic to Tammany Hall, and being in complete control of the organization in 1902, when Coler was nominated for governor, moved the headquarters of the State committee from New York to the capital city. A fine old mansion was hired there, and it was installed a corps of clerks.

It was also used in the campaign of 1904, when Judge Parker was running from New York to the capital city. A fine old mansion was hired there, and it was installed a corps of clerks.

The headquarters, which contained many valuable records and a list of the names of over 30,000, finally moved to the Gray Building, where affairs were kept going by one employee, Mr. Osborne says he has been paying rent for some time, and he has taken possession. The list of 30,000 Democrats is said to have been taken to New Jersey, where no court order can reach it.

Politics in Brooklyn.

It looks as though there is going to be politics in the street cleaning department after all, although the new commissioner, McDonough Craven, is not a politician himself. It was for declining to turn the department in Brooklyn into a political machine that Dr. Woodbury was forced to resign.

His strongest supporter in keeping politics out of the department was Capt. Gibson, his only deputy. Now Gibson has resigned, and it has been announced that a deputy for Brooklyn, and also for the Bronx, will be appointed.

It is said that McCarren, leader of Kings County Democracy, who had publicly denounced Hearst as a traitor to the party, will have the naming of the Brooklyn deputy, and the department over there will be organized to do Hearst all the harm it can.

Mr. Hughes is still speaking up for the State. Mr. Hearst addressed three crowded meetings on the East Side to-night. Odds on the election remained stationary to-day at 3 to 1 on Hughes. Fifteen

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

## SOME RECENT EXTRAVAGANZAS.



Stage Favorites Appear in Roles Written by the Press Agents.

## MOODY FOR JUSTICE

Stated Once More for Supreme Bench Vacancy.

## PRESIDENT CHANGES PLANS

Finds Opposition to Appointment of Attorney General Will Not Be as Strong in the Senate as He Feared.

Several Serious Objections to Lorton Raised—Hoyt Out of Running.

Attorney General Moody will probably be named as Justice of the Supreme Court. It cannot be stated positively, although the President as good as indicated yesterday that the matter was settled.

It was decided not to promote Circuit Judge Horace H. Lorton, of Tennessee, whose nomination seemed almost assured a few days ago. Neither will he name Solicitor General Henry H. Hoyt, of the Department of Justice.

When the President returned from Oyster Bay three weeks ago he told certain of his callers that he wanted very much to name Mr. Moody, but could not then see his way to do so. The objection in his mind was the opposition that might be expected in the Senate from having two members of the court from one small State like Massachusetts. Since then the President has had opportunity to hear from several Senators on that topic, and believes there would be less opposition than he first anticipated. The Attorney General's conceded qualifications for the office would go very far toward overcoming any objections the Senators might have on the ground of the locality.

Lorton a States' Rights Advocate.

Several objections were made to Judge Lorton, which encouraged the President to turn again to Attorney General Moody. A Cleveland Democrat, Judge Lorton is also described to the President as a State's rights advocate of the most pronounced type, who would hardly be in sympathy with the President's programme of strict Federal control of corporations.

When Justice Harlan, White, and Day called on the President a few days ago they are understood to have spoken in the highest terms of Judge Lorton, but Justice Harlan is said to have suggested that Lorton's appointment would give the Democrats four of the nine members of the court, and that any idea of Chief Justice Fuller retiring soon was out of the question. Therefore, with four Democrats on the bench, the Chief Justice would possibly cherish the hope of making a majority of the court Democratic, should the next President be of that party.

Knox Against Him.

Careful examination was made of Judge Lorton's decisions, and while he was found to be "fair," there was an evident leaning toward a view of railroad law not entirely acceptable to the President. Senator Knox advised against the appointment of Lorton, but not because he was championing the selection of Solicitor General Hoyt, who is a prominent Pennsylvanian.

While several able lawyers have been favored, considered it time for the nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Brown, the President returned again to the consideration of Attorney General Moody, and, it is understood, has finally decided to name him.

"A decision has been reached," said a high official last night. The President will announce the selection at once.

"The President is very strongly disposed towards naming Mr. Moody," said another in a position to know.

"It will not be Lorton, nor Hoyt," he added, with caution, and again indicated that Mr. Moody's nomination was to be looked for.

Will Die of Apoplexy.

New York, Oct. 23.—Stricken with apoplexy when on his way to this city, Henry Barth, sixty years old, president of the American Typographers' Company, of Cincinnati, was removed from the Grand Central station to-day and taken to Flower Hospital, where it was stated to-night he was likely to die at any moment.

No coal, dust, or trouble. Sanitary heaters. Otto Radiators. Demonstrations, 303 9th st. n.w.

## LODGE ATTACKS MORAN.

The Senator Also Speaks Against Public Ownership.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Senator Lodge was the chief speaker at the Roosevelt Club meeting at the American House to-night. For more than half an hour he spoke in defense of his reference to Cassock rule, an expression used by him in recent address against government ownership, and reference to Attorney General Moody and ex-Gov. John D. Long. The Senator said he had no desire to appear in the role of a placidist, and that the term "Cassock," as used by him in connection with our government, was originated years ago. He briefly sketched the history of the Russian Cossacks, and said in using the expression he had not done so with any special reference to either Moran or Hearst.

Senator Lodge spoke strongly against government ownership. He said that the railroads of this country were valued at \$14,000,000,000, and that the Democrats proposed to take them over at half that value, or increase the public debt eight times. He said that such a measure mentioned every owner of a home, every depositor in a savings bank, rather than the big capitalist, because government ownership would establish a bureaucracy that was more menacing to human liberty than military rule by a standing army. He cited the East Boston ferry system, and the municipal printing plant as examples of how the taxpayers would have to foot the bill.

Senator Lodge said the government printing plant at Washington was a failure, because the United States paid \$7,000,000 for its printing which could be done in Baltimore, New York, or Boston at from two-fifths to one-half the amount paid by Uncle Sam.

Senator Lodge spoke to the flippant references made by Moran to Attorney General Moody and ex-Gov. Long. He said that when the candidate for governor had referred to the Attorney General as Bill Moody and ex-Gov. Long as Long he was bringing campaign work to degradation.

## OHIO REPUBLICANS WANT CASH

Chairmen Say Money Is Needed to Get Votes Out.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Republican county chairmen of Ohio informed Chairman Dick, of the State executive committee, at a meeting Tuesday, that they must have money to hire campaign workers if satisfactory results are to be expected. Apathy exists everywhere, the chairmen told Dick, when called upon to report after speeches had been made by Congressmen Burton and Keifer.

"For ten years the Republican workers have been fed things material," they said, "and it is now too late to feed them on promises."

In other words, it takes money to make the political mare go fast enough to bring in votes. The vote will be light this year because the old-time hustlers will not be paid to get out. However, the chairmen reported that the chances for Republican success are constantly growing brighter.

After reviewing the reports made by the chairmen, Senator Dick said if the present apathy was not broken the vote this fall would be unusually light.

He, as did the others, attributed the lack of interest in the campaign to the fact that the "barrel" is not so freely in use as heretofore throughout the State.

Congressman Burton addressed the chairmen after Senator Dick had called upon them to order. In discussing conditions in Ohio, he made no reference to the State ticket, but said that it was the duty of all voters who believe in Roosevelt and his policies to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress.

## CHILDREN DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Four Kerosene Oil Into Stove While Parents Are Absent.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 23.—Two children are dead and one severely injured as the result of an effort to kindle a fire with kerosene oil at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Mowery, who live near Hackettstown.

While waiting for the return of their parents to-day the children endeavored to light a fire in the kitchen stove. The wood was damp and one of the children started to pour oil on the struggling flames. In an instant there occurred an explosion and the blazing oil enveloped the children. Neighbors heard the cry and came to their assistance.

It was found that Francis, aged thirteen years, and Della, aged six, had inhaled the flames so badly that they died in a short time. The youngest child, aged three years, was not so seriously injured and will probably recover.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to observe a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of the blessings we have received, and of prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more abundant material prosperity than is ours; a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own.

Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation, then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where no family has been living.